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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Royal Thames Club Regatta was won by the Prince of Wales's yacht Pritannia: the Valkyrie was second and the Iverna third. === Sir Charles Russell continued his address before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration. - The police of Warsaw have discovered a great Nihilist plot; more than 100 arrests have been made; soveral Anarchists have been arrested in Naples for complicity in a dynamite plot.

Domestic .- Dr. Briggs and Colonel McCook made their arguments on the appeal of the Prosecuting Committee to the Presbyterian General Assembly wote is expected to be taken to-day. === Commissioners at the Fair from seventeen foreign countries have withdrawn their exhibits from competition for the awards; United States District-Attorney Milchrist, under instructions from Attorney-General Olney, has taken steps to pre vent Sunday opening of the Fair by injunction The Rev. H. B. Frissell was chosen Princi pal of Hampton Normal Institute to succeed Gen eral S. C. Armstrong. = Secretary Carlisle issued instructions to collectors of customs in regard to the enforcement of the law against Chines

ford from Washington; Mayor Gilroy welcomed in the name of the city; afterward she was porting interests. Reckless and irresponsible went to the Garden Theatre. — Winners at Gravesend: Soprano, Pickpocket, Rainbow, Lamphichter, Hoey and Prince George. —— The Giants Deck Board adopted plans to build new piers and balkheads at a cost of \$10,000,000. === An blian, Antonio Bianchi, killed his wife and he over at No. 19 Cherry-st. - Stocks more active and in the main strong and materially deber; exceptional declines occurred in General Electric and a few other industrial stocks and in New-England and Richmond Terminal; money or cell ranged from 2 to 3 per cent.

The Weather: Forecast for to-day: Gener ally fair; southwest winds. Temperature yesterday; Highest, 81: lowest, 57: average, 68 7-8.

A praiseworthy step has been taken in providing a library of several hundred volumes for the benefit of employes of the State who live in Albany. These volumes have been selected from the State Library, and the privllege of using them-that is, of drawing one book at a time-is to be extended to all State employes, including the large number of men engaged in work on the new Capitol. The policy thus introduced is both wise and liberal, and Governor Flower deserves credit for the port he has taken in carrying it into effect.

Commissioner John Boyd Thacher seems to have been an unwise adviser on the subject of World's Fair awards. At any rate, as the result of the system devised by him seventeen foreign nations, including the leading nations of Europe, have announced their intention of withdrawing their exhibits from competition. This will, of course, render the practically worthless, and cannot fail to have harmful effect on the Fair, especially in the eves of foreigners. The National Commission hould devote its energies to clearing up this muddle, if it can be done, as soon as possible.

Dr. Briggs carried his point in securing the privilege of speaking for five hours in opposition to the right of the General Assembly to entertain the appeal from the decision of the Presbytery, and occupied nearly that time in ating his case yesterday. In behalf of the uting Committee, Colonel McCook made reply at length. Before voting on the appeal the Assembly will listen for four hours ten-minute speeches from members who deafre to discuss the question. Dr. Briggs's adand his closing asseveration of his belief in the Bible as the Word of God was given with

The action of the Dock Commissioners yesterday justifies the fears aroused when Andrew I. White was lately transferred from an \$8,000 Police Justiceship to a \$5,000 place as a member of the Dock Board. The public instantly perceived that such a change would not be complacently accepted by Justice White unless he saw visions of fat things in the near future in his new office. The fat things have begun to assume form and substance. The Dock Board yesterday adopted plans for new piers and the like which will involve an expenditure of \$10,000,000 or more. There is a delightful vagueness about the amount to be laid out, but none at all about Tammany's interest in the work to be done.

It is evident that the question of opening the World's Fair on Sundays is speedily to be brought before the courts, Attorney-General Olney having given instructions to the Federal attorney for the district embracing Chicago to apply for an injunction or other legal process to prevent the violation of the laws of the United States, in case an attempt at Sunday opening is made. The importance of obtaining an early decision on this question is self-evident. The question is whether Congress has the right to do in a roundabout way what it has no power to do directly. This, however, is a matter apart from the moral right of the Fair management to accept an appropriation on a certain condition, and then disregard the condition while holding fast to the money.

THE INCOME TAX.

With really painful solemnity Democratic ournals are denying the statement published in Western papers that Mr. Cleveland has decided to recommend the imposition of an in-come tax and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. It is admitted that Western and Southern members of Congress have vigorously urged the President to make these recommendations, but it is affirmed with almost owlish gravity that "these gentlemen have evidently mistaken the silence of the President, or rather his failure to disapprove their arguments and recommendations for acquiescence. . . The President has not definitely decided to recommend the restoration of the income tax." This is particularly funny, because it implies

a dim notion that the President's recommendation has all the effect of an enactment by Congress. If his great intellect can be brought to propose a measure, that will be equivalent to its adoption, some of his friends apparently suppose. It is an inadmissible and impossible thought that a Democratic Congress might disregard Mr. Cleveland's recommendation, and all that advocates of a measure need to do is to get him "definitely decided" to recommend it. Our forms are still the forms of free government, but the substance is a despotism more complete than that of the Czar of Russia, if Mr. Cleveland's admirers are right. It is strange that these gentlemen overlook the events of last winter. There was a House of Representatives more strongly Democratic than the one which will assemble this year, and to this phenomenally Democratic House the President sent, not a mere recommendation, but the most earnest personal appeal that could be made, several times repeated, and backed by all the influence of his near friends. He wanted the Sherman act repealed before Congress adjourned, and urged that it was in the last degree important in order to avoid financial disasters during the first Democratic Administration for thirty-two years. Yet an overwhelmingly Democratic House treated his urgent appeals with contempt. His hostility to silver coinage was met by his friends in Congress with intense and passionate indignation.

As to the income tax, Democratic opinion does not seem to be distinctly formed. "The Baltimore American" argues with much force that such a tax is unwise and unfair, and would expose the party to disaster. "The St. Louis Republic' thinks that any tax on incomes lower than \$10,000 a year would "certainly result in the defeat of the party responsible for it,' but imagines that, as an emergency tax to cover the expenses of pensions, a tax on large incomes would be sustained. It seems probable that some such experiment will be advocated by most of the President's Western and Southern friends, because there is no other way to get duties on imports reduced according to the demands of the Free Traders and the immembers might vote to reduce duties very much at random, not caring whether the resulting revenue sufficed for the expenses of the Government. But shrewder and more patriotic men are aware that no party can afford to cripple the public service or to destroy the public credit by leaving the Government without adequate revenues. The attempt to put taxes on sugar, tea and coffee is likely to be defeated by the votes of Western and Southern Democrats. Then Congress will be forced to choose between a failure of tariff reduction and an income tax. The notion of many Southern Democrats is that they can make pensions odious, and eventually get them repealed, by imposing a separate and most offensive tax for the express purpose of covering pension expenses. Under the circumstances, it is by no means unlikely that this course may be adopted, although there is some doubt whether a recommendation by President Cleveland would not hinder more than it would help a measure in the next Congress. As to public opinion regarding such a measure, if the Democrats are good enough to adopt it, we shall see a

THE CONTRAST AT PARIS.

Sir Charles Russell shares Shylock's views of law and morality. His position before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration is essentially this: That international law is for all prac tical purposes a code; that ethics and equity have nothing at all to do with it; that it is precisely what may be cited and defined from the admissions and practice of nations, and that it is incapable of growth except as ail civilization may agree. No matter how sound in sense or just in morality a proposition may be, if it is not down in the text-books, line for line and word for word, and if there are not exact precedents in the practice of nations to sustain it, according to Sir Charles Russell. speaking for the Government of that nation which yields to none in its high claims of good purpose and fair dealing, it is not the law. It may be in conformity with the conscience of mankind, it may express all that is sanest in human judgment, but if it is not written in the books and justified by exact precedent it is not the law. Mr. Carter's elevated and ennobling sentiments Sir Charles laughs at. Very pretty, he says: very fine and extremely worth while, but they do not appear in the correspondence of Cabinets, they are not con-

leading counsel at Paris. She is represented as a cynic among nations. She stands before a High Court of Arbitration, itself the embodiment of the best civilization, bluntly declaring that morality and progress are not the judges to whom nations must appeal in their relations to one another; that there is no principle of built for fighting and long cruising, and not justice beyond those that might has proclaimed | for racing. and no standard of conduct except those which can be tested by precedent.

To the claim that the scal are our property because they breed on our land, live there the greater part of every year and leave only to return in the course of a few months, Sir Charles replies that they are ours when we have actual possession of them and his when he can get at them. To the argument that they ought to be ours because we only are in a position to care for them, to protect their lives, to promote their growth and at the same time to supply the demands of the world for their skins without a particle of waste. Sir Charles replies that the waste is a matter of no consequence, that he does not believe our word when we claim to have regard for the welfare of the seal, that he considers us insincere and selfish, and that whether or not his method of taking the seal sacrifices five lives for every one that avails him in a business way, it is no function of ours to set up as a protector of wild animals. To the argument that most of the seal taken in the water are females, out in search of food for their young. that they have just been delivered and are then again pregnant, so that in their death three lives are lost, that this kind of slaughter will inevitably exterminate the race and is essentially immoral, Sir Charles inquires, with a sneer, who taught us that it was immoral, who gave us such refined notions of morality, and where is the law that says it is wrong to kill a seal because it is a pregnant female? To the claim that we owe it to mankind to save these interesting and useful animals, that we owe it to ourselves to protect a valuable property which Nature puts wholly within our control for the greater part of the year, and that we owe it to the seal to save them from a form of slaughter which is cruel and unjustifiable, Sir Charles replies that the seas are free and that nothing can justify the interference by one nation with the vessels of another, except the consent of all nations; and to the claim that the necessity for that consent having once arisen implies the possibility of its arising again and furnishes a precedent for an act which thereby becomes legal if morality approves it and the facts vindicate the claim of its necessity, Sir Charles replies that the law is as it is written, that it is not elastic and that it must be read and applied by the

Whatever be the result at Paris, Americans nay feel content that their position is a creditable one; that in order to justify the conduct of their Government it is not necessary for their counsel to argue against right and progress. They are proud to have Mr. Carter's arguments stigmatized as "ethical," as a "lecture in metaphysics," as "visionary" and all that, and it is to be hoped that as often as the United States may find occasion to appear be fore an international tribunal, it may be with a cause the vindication of which will be, as in the present instance, the vindication also of good morals, good sense and justice.

RACERS AND FIGHTING SHIPS.

The cruiser New-York now has the prestige of a naval record-breaker. No other armored cruiser equals her in speed, armament or manoeuvring power. She will outsail within the radius limited by her coal supply any other cruiser or battleship. With the same limitations she can overtake any merchant steamer | people? affoat with perhaps two exceptions-the Paris and the Campania. With such a record as she has made in her trial trip she invites com petition from European naval powers. The will undoubtedly be employed in England in the attempt to lower the flag of the New-York as the fastest cruiser affoat.

The American Navy, meanwhile, will not est content with the New-York's record. The Brooklyn, which is another armored cruiser with the same engine power but with greater displacement, can hardly be expected to outdistance the New-York. It will be the Columbia and her sister ship, the Minneapolis, which will undoubtedly rank before many months as the fastest ships in the Amelican Navy. These are unarmored cruisers of 7,350 tons displacement in comparison with the New-York's 8.150, but with a maximum indicated horse-power of 21,000 in place of 16,500. They were designed as 22-knot ships, but if the Cramps repeat their record made in the construction of the New-York they will be 23-Knot cruisers. In addition to their superior speed they will have a great advantage over the New-York in coal endurance, and will be the most formidable commerce-destrovers on the ocean. It is not strange that the construction of the New-York and the Columbia has caused great commotion in the British Admiralty. There are no ships in the English Navy which can overtake these American racers. The Admiralty has undertaken to smash all records, whether of war vessels or merchant steamers, by producing 25-knot

cruisers. It is evident, however, that in the effort to obtain war vessels of the highest speed designers take the risk of sacrificing other elements which are essential to vessels of war. A cruiser needs to have great coal endurance or its maximum speed can only be maintained for short cruises. The New-York can only sail for 48 hours of a 51-2 days' run between Sandy Hook and Queenstown at the rate recorded in her trial trip. Coal endurance has been sacrificed to speed. The Columbia wi have both the coal endurance and the speed. but she will not be an all-around fighting ship like the New-York. The 25-knot cruisers contemplated by the British Admiralty may have speed without having adequate space for coal supply and without being effective fighting vessels. In order to have the enormous engine power required for developing such unprece dented speed it will be necessary to surrender nearly all the available space to complex machinery. In a sea fight the vulnerability of such a ship would be greatly increased. Possibly the offensive power of its batteries would also have to be diminished in the adjustment of weights required for developing high speed. If American naval designers are wise they will allow their English competitors to experiment with these 25-knot marine engines, and

land is not honored by the declarations of her be for the interest of transatlantic lines to there is such an element, it is high time that build ocean racers and to force the speed, but navies ought to be constructed on more conservative lines. A commerce-destroyer like the Columbia does not need to be a heavily armed fighter, since her mission is that of the Ala-

A MISSOURI OBJECT LESSON.

It may perhaps be remembered that at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade at Delmonico's last menth Governor William J. Stone, f Missouri, responded to the toast, "The Western Point of View," and that the views which he expressed, as he said, in a "homely and undiplomatic way," concerning "existing trade and economic systems," did "arrest attention" in accordance with his wish. "Most Western people," he said, had concluded that these systems are "constructed on the war theory, and that they are the victims of a hostile discrimination." "We want good money," said he, "and plenty of it-far more, I think, than we have." Continuing, he said the Western people were sure there was "something radically wrong somewhere, of the ill tims." Anyhow, they were "dissatisfied, and the restive spirit of protest is developing into the more aggressive spirit of combat. The money and the wealth of the country are not, in their judgment, fairly distributed." wanted to have these views "arrest attention." And they did. They arrested ours. We took occasion to say at the time that we were aware that these views were held by some Missouri people, and in an especial manner by the Jesse James gang, but that it did not seem to us necessary or wise to turn the existing trade and economic systems bottom-side up on that account. The Governor's home organ took offence at this line of thought, and answered gang were angels of light compared with the highwaymen of Wall Street and Boston. Something happened in Missouri on Wednes-

day that recalled the Board of Trade dinner and "The Western Point of View" as set forth in a "homely and undiplomatic way" by Governor Stone. Some Western people-"from four to six." the dispatch says-who are dissatisfied with "existing trade and economic systems": who believe "the money and wealth of the country are not fairly distributed," and who "want good money and plenty of it." stopped a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad on which Governor Stone himself was a passenger, and proceeded to correct existing evils in connection with the unequal distribution of wealth by the use of dynamite. They redistributed in a "homely and undiplematic way" some \$1,250 in cash, \$430 in checks and one valuable package. They were very cool and deliberate about it, being without masks or any disguise. With them "the restive spirit of protest" had actually developed into "the more aggressive spirit of combat." This was just what Governor Stone told the Roard of Trade would happen if the trade and economic systems were not overhauled and rearranged to meet the views of the Western people. Governor Stone is not only a political conomist of great ability; he has shown him-

elf to be a first-class prophet. Two things bother us, though. Why did the restive and dissatisfied Western people select the train on which Governor Stone was a passenger as an object lesson in the redistribution of wealth and the removal of hostile discriminations? And why, above all things, did the Governor step off the train and immediately offer a reward of \$300 for the capture of the restive and dissatisfied Western

ANOTHER BLOW AT HOME RULE. Can it be that the Democracy of New-York New-York and the Columbia, English design- chosen representatives of the Democracy durers have already planned two armored cruisers ling the legislative sessions of 1892 and 1893. with engines for developing 30,000 borse- True, some of these outrages-notably those power and capable of making 25 knots. It is affecting the city of Buffalo-have been roundly one thing to design such naval racers as these denounced by leading Democratic journals. But and another thing to obtain the speed. The the fact remains that the Democrats of New-Admiralty learned this to its cost when it ac- York, as a whole, have filed no remonstrance; cented designs for the Blake and the Blen- for all that appears to the contrary, they comheim as 22-knot ships, and owing to miscalcut- mend the Democratic Senators and Assemblylations of the boilers was compelled to rate them | men for their repeated raids on home rule. It as 19 and 20 knot cruisers. The best talent remains to be seen what the coming Democratic State Convention will do. Probably it will dodge the question; but if it is bent upon "vindicating" Democratic representatives it will resolve by acclamation that whereas, home rule is good for Ireland, it is shockingly bad for the State of New-York.

A few days since the Democratic Alder-

men of Albany manifested their hostility to home role so emphatically that they deserve promotion-they have earned nominations to the Legislature. For, in the first place, they deprived Alderman Cantine of the seat which he has held in the board for over a year; and in the second place, they transferred the seat, not to the candidate who ran against Cantine, but to the Deputy County Treasurer of Albany-one Mason. Cantine was ousted on the pretext that he had not been a resident of the city for three years or of his ward for one year at the time his election. A thinner excuse for rascality was never invented. The question of Mr. Cantine's eligibility was raised during his canvass for Alderman, and the very men who deprived him of his seat this week declared him elected a year ago on a canvass of the official vote, and duly installed him in office. For a year he sat undisturbed, discharging the duties which the people elected him to discharge. Then these Democratic Aldermen found that in order to put through their selfish partisan schemes they needed his seat. The fact that he had been fairly elected by the majority of the voters of his district made not a particle of difference to them. They had the votes, his presence in the board blocked their partisan game, so out he went, a chosen representative of the people, to make way for a machine Democrat, the choice, not of the voters as Cantine was, but merely of the Democratic Aldermen who purloined Cantine's seat. "The Albany Times-Union" is a champion of the Democracy, bot to its credit be it said that it declines to countenance this flagrant insult which has been put upon home rule in Albany. "If Mr. Mason," it says, "has a proper degree of selfrespect, he will decline to accept a seat thus wrongfully conferred." In marked and unrefreshing contrast is the attitude of "The Albany Argus." It was exceedingly pained when Sheehan was making his campaign against Buffalo, fervently protesting that home rule ought not to be trampled in the dust for the promotion of partisan ends. Nevertheless, it applands the dirty, dishonest work of these Aldoes make a difference whose ox it is that is gored. Can it be possible that there is no consider

able element left in the Democracy of New-York which loves fair play, which respects majority rule, which is sternly opposed to any and dress ye tarday was delivered with much force, firmed by practice, they are not the law. Eng. | await results before imitating them. It may | all attempts to bring home rule to naught? If

it asserted itself.

SELF-PROTECTION AT BIG HAT. From a dispatch in a far Western exchange we

learn of a recent novel occurrence at an interesting town named Big Hat, in Arizona. Big Hat is not, apparently, one of those places which tries to ape the effete ways of the East. It is not a place, we gather, where the better hotels require guest to take off his spurs before he goes to bed. Some latitude with respect to personal rights is, we fancy, allowed by public opinion at Big Hat. The dispatch in question, at least, leads us to infer these things. It seems that "two of our prominent citizens" had a "misunderstanding" which led to a "rather snifty personal encounter on the street yesterday." To this point it might have happened as far in the conservative East as Kentucky, since personal encounters on the street which we suspect are quite snifty take place there with a good deal of regularity. But the feature which removes it far from Kentucky is to come. "Pulling their weapons, each principal seized Chinaman by the pigtail, got behind him and, holding him securely in position, blazed away. A dozen shots were exchanged, but neither combatant was injured."

This ends the dispatch, and though it covers the ground so far as the combatants are concerned, effects of which they are the unmerited vic- it occurs to us, as it may to some other people, to inquire about the condition of the leading noncombatants at the close of hostilities. What of the Chinamen who were "held securely in position?" Perhaps it is intended that we shall understand that they, too, escaped uninjured; we trust so. But at this distance the incident is chiefly valuable for the interesting glimpse of life in Pig Hat which it gives. We are enrious to know if Chinamen are so numerous on the streets of Big Hat as always to be within reach in case a friend or acquaintance suddenly begins firing at And do the Chinamen full in readily with the local custom? The deplorable situation of a large man so unfortunate as to get held of a small Chinaman is apparent even at this distance. In a contest of this kind in a country where every man with warmth to the effect that the Jesse James is a good shot, everything must depend on the forti fication. An inviting field of inquiry and experiment is hinted at in regard to the possible use of this style of defence in war. An army provided with Celestial bullet-proofs might be a form'dable sert of a thing. But we fancy that Chinamea would not take to the idea on a large scale if, indeed, they grow ent'usiastic over it on any scale. Perhaps in the dispatch there is a clew to their views on the subject. It seems that if was necessary to "hold them securely in position," though, on the other hand, it is possible that these were newly arrived Chinamen not yet familiar with Big Hat customs. They may have thought the prominent citizens meant something personal, whereas nothing was further from their minds,

May there not, perhaps, be a clew to the seemingly sanguinary character of this Arizona town in its name? Rig Hat has an ominous sound. May it not be settled, after all, by misanthropes from the East who have been victims of the theatre big hat? Here they may have formed a sort of colony, named their town after the common curse which brought them low, and now are engaged in trying to kill one another off. This view, we admit, doesn't look very reasonable, but it seems as if something of the kind were necessary to account for the peculiar state of affairs which seems to

It is very doubtful if the Hon. Poindexter Dunn will succeed in corning his \$10 a day, but we are glad that his coileagues have finally concluded to let him try; especially since there is reason to believe that he will not be easily discouraged but ready to keep on trying for the rest, of his life.

If the poets who are trying to find a thyme for Infanta will give it up all will be forgiven.

Tammany has imposed upon the people of this city a horde of petty tyrents as Police Justices. One of the most arbitrary, unjust and mean minded of these men is Police Justice Burke. According to the published reports, he set free without punishment a drunken wretch who was in the habit of beating his wife with barbarous cruelty, while he fined an inoffensive young man \$10 for going to sleep on a bench in Cenhas determined to come out flatfooted against trail Park. Moreover, he illegally and unlawfully It may be that the Czar business will not meet little and business will no with greater success when the next Congress when the next Congress assembles.

British Admiratry cannot anow the challenge the right of home rule? The question finds its to pass unnoticed without suffering from less warrant in the notorious series of assaults which assembles.

British Admiratry cannot anow the challenge the right of home rule? The question finds its to pass unnoticed without suffering from less warrant in the notorious series of assaults which proceedings. Richard Croker ought to take this proceedings. Richard Croker ought to take this proceedings. Police Justice in hand and teach him a little

When the Briggs case is settled, what will be mettled?

The hope is expressed by "The Charleston News and Courier" that the burial of Jefferson Davis will be made by the Southern people " the grandest and most impressive demonstration in their his-As a belated waver of the ensangained shirt "The News and Courier" has few equals and

That Custom House "investigation" is being tockeyed too much.

"The universal yielder" is Lord Salisbury's latest epithet to describe Mr. Gladstone. It is not inapt. It was meant, of course, to be opprobrious, but Lord Salisbury's wit is not nimble, and he probably failed to see that in these modern days yielding may be the highest and most patriotic form of statesmanship. The man who doe not know how to yield was made to be destroyed

PERSONAL.

One of the oldest clergymen of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patterson, and Mrs. Patterson recently celebrated the fiftieth anaiversary of their marriage. They made their wedding journey to Chicago from Alton, ill., by boat and stage when Chicago had a population of about 8,000.

A Florida man, Phares Bell, has conceived the of building a big hotel among the branches of a grove of live oaks in that state. He is one of the largest land owners of Florida, and the live oaks on his tract are of great size and height. He is said to have the backing of a syndicate of English capitalists, and to be so confident of the success of his novel scheme that he will begin work upon it immediately.

Harriet Beecher stowe is living her childhood over again cutting out paper dolls, singing the old time songs and hymns and nursery ballads. Her health seems to grow better as her mind loses likelf.

The last letter written by George Washington has cent'y been sold at auction in Philadelphia for \$850. it was offered for sale by Arthur Appeltofft, formerly of the revenue steamer Crawford, for a Swedish lady to whom it descended, after many vicissitudes, from Captain John Scholl. It was given to the latter by the recipient, James Anderson, of Norfolk, Va., in 1800. The letter is dated December 13, 1799, the day before Washington's death, and relates to business connected with the farms near Mount Vernon, and to the construction or repair of cattle pens.

An oarsman of Pawtucket, R. L. Franklin J. A. pley, of the Pawtucket Boat Club, Intends to row from that city to the World's Fair in a telrty-one foo aluminum racing shell, just made for him in Phila delphia. Last year Mr. Appley performed the feat till then unprecedented, of rowing to New-York in a racing shell. He will follow the same route on his World's Fair trip—down Narragansett Bay and through nect with the lakes by the Eric Canal, after rowing up the Hudson River. If not, he will go by rail to fluffalo and then row through the lakes. The actual rowing distance if the canal route is available will be between 1,500 and 2,000 miles, and Mr. Appley expects to be from six to ten weeks on the journey.

A conspicuous figure in the ceremonies attendant upon the removal of the body of Jefferson Davis to Richmond next week will be General George Wallace Jones, the oldest living ex-United States Senator. He was a classmate of Davis at Transylvania University, bany Aldermen, evidently believing that it Lexington, Ky., from 1821 to 1824, and his comrade in the Black Hawk war. In 1859 Senator Jones was largely influential in securing the appointment of Davis as Secretary of War by President Pierce. He Davis as Secretary of War b) President Pierce. He also was the author of the bill separating Wisconsin from Michigan Territory, and of that admitting the State of lowa to the Union. He was famous fifty years ago for the part he had taken at principal or second in "affairs of honor," and was esteemed the handsomest and politest man in the National capital. General Jones is now in his eights—winth year.

MUSIC.

MENDELSSOHN'S " ELIJAH "

The second of the two concerts given to aid the Lisa Day Nursery and Fresh-Air Fund, for which the co-operation of Mme. Amalia Materna had been secured, took place in the Music Hall last night. It was an oratorio concert, the services of the Oratorio Society and a complement of excellent solo singers having been engaged in order to give what proved to be an admirable performance, on the whole, of Mendelssohn's "Elljah." From a financial as well as an artistic point of view, the concert did not reach the plane of excellence on which that of the first concert moved; nor was this to have been ex-pected. It was obvious enough that the primary pur-pose was to perform the oratorio, and the exploitation of Mme. Materna's gifts was only a secondary consideration. Against this no sincere and liberal music lover can enter a word of protest. The cir cumstance is mentioned only in the way of explanation. Mme. Materna is a great artist, but she is not a universal artist. She is a most conscientions, experienced and whole-hearted dramatic singer, but in her best estate she is a specialist. More beautiful and fresher voices than hers are plentiful, and so are more finished vocalists. Consequently in compositions that call in the first instance for a dignified and polished epic style it would be asking too much to ask her to demonstrate so marked a superiority as she has long exhibited in the domain of Wagner's lyric dramas. It was, nevertheless, most gratifying last drams.

night to note how honestly she strove to do justice to the sustained style demanded by Mendelssohn's music, and yet to infuse it with the highest degree of dramatic and emotional potentiality possible, Aided by the earnestness of purpose and sympathetic (albeit somewhat too affected) manner of Ludwig, the spirited direction of Mr. Damrosch and managed to work up a fine dramatic climax in the scene between the prophet and the widow, an effect which Mr. Ludwig and the other forces duplicated

and intensified in the scene on Mount Horob. and intensined in the scene on Mount Horgs.

Mine, Materna sang in German. The other solo
singers were Miss Blauvelt, who sang the boy's part
in the storm scene most delightfully; Mr. Rieger
(who has distinctly a grievance against Mr. Damrosch for spoiling his only air, "If With All Your
Hearts," by refusing to follow his tempo), Mrs. Alves
and Miss Fannie Hirsch, the last of whom aided in
the concerted pieces of the second part.

The Madison Square Roof Garden and Tower will open on Tuesday evening, Memorial Day, farden entertalmment will be entirely independent of the Amphitheatre performance, but all visiting the roof garden will be admitted to the tower until 11 y. m. without any extra charge. From 8 to 12 a vandeville entertainment will be given on the stage of the garden. The following artists have been engaged for the opening: Fraulein Marie von Baegger, who will give German songs; Eaggeson, a contor-tionist. Mile. Dynamite, dancer: the Muhimans, Swiss mountaineer trio, in Tyrolean songs and warbles, and select orchestra will give popular selections under the direction of Gustave d'Aquin. The stage performance will be under the supervision of Frank Lawton, stage

AN EXPERIMENTAL PARTHENIA.

At the Union Square Theatre vesterday afternoon as Parthenia in "Ingomer." She displayed a good purpose and an aptness of comprehension which may trained into something artifically excellent, but which have not been so trained as yet. Constant -pectators of this play have become somewhat ac-customed to seeing the impersonators of Parthenia win because new actresses instinctively revert to it as than in almost any other of equal prominence. In this respect, if in no other, the latest Parthenia file the part well. a part in which youthful charms will count for more

" FRA DIAVOLO" SUNG IN GERMAN.

Another offer of popular opers was made last night the Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth-st. "Fra at the Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth-st. "Fra Diavolo" was sung in tierman before a good-sized audience. It was given with good effect and made an obviously favorable impression. The principal singers were Adolf Philipp, Adolf Serpenthien, Sophie Bohner, Hans Dobers, R. Simbold, Auguste Severiu, Gerhard Stehmann, Max Lube, Bernhard Rank and Eduard Hirsch. The opera will be repeated to-night and "Martha" will be to-morrow.

ORATORS CHOSEN AT AMHERST

Amherst, Mass., May 25 (Special).-The competitive delivery of orations for the Hyde prize took place in the college chapel this afternoon. The Hyde prize is \$100, given to Henry D. Hyde, of Boston, to the member of the senior class who may produce the best ing the award. The six men chosen to speak for the prize the Tuesday of commencement week areas follows: F. S. Allis, Eric, Penn.; F. W. Beekman, Westboro': Lewis T. Reed, Taunton; O. H. Story,

THE LLOYD ASPINWALL CONTEMPT CASE

Lloyd Aspiewall's creditors are evidently making life miserable for him just at present, and yesterday Court, to show cause why he should not be punished for centempt in a suit brought by Hugh Reoney, Reaney secured a judgment, the execution on which was returned unsatisfied. Mr. Aspinwall was ordered to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings by Justice McGown, but falled to appear. He offered yesterday to appear for examination,

and Justice Van Wyck reserved his decision on the motion to punish him.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Three little girls were arranged in the Harlem Police lourt yesterday on the charge of theft. They were reorgie Butterworth, ten years old, of No. 210 East One. hundred and eleventh-st.; Lizzie Lench, ten, of Ninely-eighth-st. and Fifth-ave., and Annie McLaughlin, cleven, of No. 216 East One-hundred-end-sleventh-st. Mary Regan, of No. 241 East One hundred and eighth st., the com-plainant, charged that the little girls wene over the house roofs from their homes and stole garments from her ciothes line. She had subsequently found the clothes, she said, in a pawn shop. The little girls cried pub were held for examination.

STOP THE ROBBERY.

MR. CLEVELAND DECLARES THAT THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED BY PROTECTION-AWAY WITH THE INIQUITY.

WITH THE INIQUITY.

From The New-York Sun.

"We see the farmer," declared Mr. Cleveland to the Committee of Notification on July 20, 1892, in accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, "Histening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is robbed by the steatthy hand of high protection." Never mind about that, say some of the President's advisers in May, 1893, Let the pocket-picking of the farmer proceed. Let the steatthy hand of high protection fileh what the chooses. The election is over.

Hut the Democratic party cannot be an accessory to such proceedings. What it has denounced in National Convention as frand and robbery, and what its Presidential candidate, in accepting his nomination, has described as a pocket-picking device whereby the farmer is despoiled while deluded, must be swept away, now that the people have given it power for that purpose and with that understanding.

"Never," declared Mr. Cleveland on the same occasion, "has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened with a tariff system that unjusty and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and conforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil."

This condition of things, some pusillanimous supporters of Mr. Cleveland would not disturb. The common people may continue to be robbed by the tariff, and the fruits of their hard and steady toil may continue to be taken away from them. But the Democracy is piedged to do away with such iniquity. Never, to quote Mr. Cleveland's words, had a party a better incentive than is here furnished. It must keep the pledge!

LET THERE BE NO MYSTERY.

From The New-York Herald.

The investigation into the alleged Custom House frauds has begun in a suspicious manner. We do not wish to be understood as hastily condemning the commission, but the public will active an air of mystery about the investigation, as recorded elsewhere, that is not at all reassuring. If the inquiry is to be conducted behind closed doors the people will promptly form their own conclusions. A secret inquiry would be as unjust to the efficials under fre as it would be disastrous to the Commissioners. If everything is fair and square the public will want to know how that has been proven. Otherwise there will be considerable room for speculation and goasip possibly injurious to innocent persons. Moreover, the Custom House is a public institution with which the people are directly concerned. Open the doors. From The New-York Herald,

REPUBLICANS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

From The Lockport Journal.